



Higher Education of Social Science
Vol. 10, No. 3, 2016, pp. 39-43
DOI:10.3968/8311

ISSN 1927-0232 [Print]
ISSN 1927-0240 [Online]
www.cscanada.net
www.cscanada.org

Agricultural Cooperative Movement Under the Regulation of the Mainstream Ideology in China

ZHANG Gaifeng^[a]

^[a]School of Marxism, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, China.

*Corresponding author.

Received 11 December 2015; accepted 15 February 2016

Published online 26 March 2016

Abstract

With the successful seizure of power by the Communist Party of China, Marxism has become a new China's mainstream ideology, Agricultural Cooperative Movement was a relationship of agricultural production, which started in 1953 under the guidance of strict ideological thought. In practice agricultural co-operation, there has been a lot of problems and contradictions, which proved a tortuous ideological control under agricultural development, but also that the ideology of the concrete practice of excessive labor intervention is not conducive to the development of labor productivity and motivation increase. From the perspective of historical development, the reform and opening up, the party and state leaders re-examine the relationship between ideology and agricultural development, and form the household contract responsibility system, and new agricultural management system, and the new science of agriculture policy. Recalling the agricultural cooperative movement to clear agricultural development we must turn to the "trial and error" real logic has an important inspiration.

Key words: Mainstream ideology; Regulation; Agricultural cooperative movement; Agricultural development; Reflection

Zhang, G. F. (2016). Agricultural Cooperative Movement Under the Regulation of the Mainstream Ideology in China. *Higher Education of Social Science*, 10(3), 39-43. Available from: URL: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/hess/article/view/8311>
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/8311>

INTRODUCTION

In China, with the discourse of the mainstream ideology of dynamic development, agricultural cooperation is also dovetailed with the mainstream ideology of normal changes. Regulation of agricultural cooperative movement by the mainstream ideology of discourse and discourse of the mainstream ideology traction engine was special agricultural cooperative of serious deviations, which rooted in the limitations of the cognition on socialism. Therefore, the ideological dominant and have new understanding on the Socialist case survey of the agricultural cooperative movement, inspired by our agricultural development must shift to realistic logic in order to create a new situation in the new agricultural development.

1. A NEW BUNDLE OF CURING AND DEVIATIONS BETWEEN MAINSTREAM IDEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION, CHINA, BEFORE REFORM AND OPENING UP

In the period of new democratic revolution, Communist Party of agrarian revolution, building bases to take a variety of forms of agricultural production, agricultural cooperative in the base period, and flexible, to arouse the enthusiasm of farmers and revolutionary as the main target, practice shows that agricultural cooperation in the period of new-democratic way is correct and valid. After the founding of the power with the Communist Party of China, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought as its main content rapidly took control of the country's ideology of each area, decided to emulate the Soviet Union of Socialist construction of Mao Zedong, from 1953 all walks of life across the country to

socialism, and parallel with the completion of land reform in rural areas, agricultural cooperative policy is gradually implemented.

1.1 Agricultural Cooperative Movement Is Established Selection Under the Dominant Ideology Regulation

Practice of the agricultural cooperative movement from the Soviet Union, it was based on the ideas of Marxism and Leninism, one-sided understanding of Socialist construction of Stalin, but Stalin's agricultural policy in the Soviet Union in the two previous five-year plan, only from the perspective of national industrial development, plays a supporting effect. Chinese Communist Party in the early nation-building theory lacks, so Mao Zedong decided to study methods of the Soviet Union. Strict ideological control countries initially, any policy must have an adequate theory of ideology as a basis, this is the Communist Party of China sum up the successful experience of the revolutionary period, in the Yanan rectification movement, this mode of thinking in the party are thoroughly implemented. Ideological identity, makes the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for example, according to revolutionary thinking for Socialist construction. Which became the Socialist party leaders' planned blueprint. According to the classical interpretation of Marxism and Leninism of methodology, the Communists' total elimination of private ownership in the country, the public ownership of the means of production and to the whole country in order to meet the requirements on socialist interpretation of the meaning of Marxism-Leninism. In such a theory of the logical derivation of the rural areas where most are familiar with the most emotional, thus in the rural socialism is most consistent with the ideological requirements intact.

1.2 Agricultural Cooperation Is the Mainstream Ideology of the Necessary Implementation Steps

Both agricultural cooperative and the contemporary mainstream ideology in China after the founding of the people's commune was the concrete implementation steps. Communist revolution is undoubtedly subject to the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and call this based on produce of Mao Zedong thought in the party and Taiwan have strong authority and charm, like Lenin's model of political parties after the ruling Communist Party and quickly expand the organization system of the party across the country. After the founding of the time when you truly realize the ideal of socialism, the Chinese Communists will implement policies according to have deep understanding of ideology, the agricultural cooperative policies are necessary elements in building socialism, but the request of ideology. Originally, according to Marxist theory of science gathered that, on the basis of the relations of production in line with productivity, the economic development determines the superstructure, thus there is no private ownership of the socialist

countries, Soviet Stalinist model of a scientific system that good on the surface is divided into two "scientific" theories: eliminating private ownership is equal to public ownership, also on behalf of the Socialist public ownership. Now that the socialist public ownership on behalf of, that public ownership of such relations is state of the art production, productivity of great development. Chinese copy of the Soviet experience and theory, will inevitably lead to application of the co-operative movement in the countryside. Therefore, the agricultural cooperative movement is a necessary requirement of Marxist ideology, but also the ideology of the necessary implementation steps.

1.3 Ideological Discourse of Traction Is One of the Agricultural Cooperative Deviation

After the founding of new China, under the influence of revolutionary discourse before the powerful, Marxism in the ideological field firmly in command of the people, therefore, say in complete dominance of socialist ideology. In Marxism, the dominant discourse of socialist ideology engage and guide, both the central and local policies are established pattern. Meanwhile, people think of collective road is the difference between higher and lower, must strive for excellence, this is the specific impact of institutional pressures. So, which to some extent explains people's enthusiasm and passionate in the agricultural cooperative movement. It is these high and blind illusion to obscure the sight of Mao Zedong in the competition, and that affected his form at the time of judgment, makes people high interest and great political ambitions and expectations form interaction, advance and development trend in the same direction, making the whole society together in the lofty ideal of communism and even running strides "forward". But now we come back to look at the history, understand that the tide of communism is actually fanciful, non-realistic performance, is under the control of ideological strength twist of social status. So, some people put forward for this phenomenon "stage theory" there are some biased because, under the prevailing circumstances, "aggressive" the status quo is not simple due to the failure of the leaders of judgment that is the result of, is a corollary of ideology under strong political expectations.

1.4 Limited Understanding Socialism Is Also the Deep Crux of Agricultural Cooperative Failed

The great leap forward, is under the leadership of the party after the founding of the people's commune agricultural development mode attempts failed, the error this failure has its leaders, but the real solution is caused by the rigid constraints of ideology, which includes limited is one of the key problems of understanding socialism. As we know, controlled by the ideology of the dominant discourse, people speed imposed on agricultural cooperation or protracted debate challenge, but never had any doubts about whether to implement agricultural cooperation. Because people are restricted by ideology,

determined to implement socialist public ownership, is to realize collectivization, which means that this road is beyond doubt. Thus, in selection and understanding agricultural patterns, there is single, the pursuit of pure single model of group development. Form of ownership is only seen under collective ownership and ownership by, ignoring completed the socialist transformation of the coexistence of public and non-public status. Work is too hasty and in 1958, the people's commune lead to greater confusion. Eventually led to the errors of the cultural revolution, and brought grave disaster to the party and the nation. People's commune ultimately failed as well as root cause of frustration is that the cultural revolution ideology under the regulation for "what is socialism" is not clear. As later pointed out by Deng Xiaoping, "the question is what socialism is, how to build socialism. We have learned there are many, the most important thing is to figure out the problem." (Deng,1993, p.116)

2. THE BREAKTHROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE AFTER REFORM AND OPENING

Agricultural cooperative experiences after the failure of the people's communes, must reverse the defeat again for their development. Especially after the reform and opening up, because of the deepening understanding of socialism, as well as the mainstream ideology of debugging, the emergence of the household contract responsibility system for agricultural development has opened up a new way, with the development of modern, new agricultural management models have been developed.

2.1 The Implementation of the Household Contract Responsibility System and Intensive Road Proposed

Recognition of socialism is an important prerequisite base for agricultural development, which opens up a new way to base. After the third plenary session of the party, Deng Xiaoping creatively answer the problem on the essence of socialism, breaking the original single socialist public ownership and the collective. This breakthrough within understanding, coupled with the loosening of rigid regulation of the mainstream ideology, must break the existing limitations for agricultural cooperative development, and constantly open up a new way out. In this context, the Central has issued a series of instructions, start the agricultural reform, the implement the household contract responsibility system.

On one hand, household changed a single unified management system of agricultural collective economic organizations, played an important role in mobilizing the enthusiasm of farmers. When Deng Xiaoping met with Norway's Prime Minister Locke in 1984 and points that, carrying out the household cogeneration system, "after

implementing the decision, Enthusiasm and efficiency of 80% of farmers have been significantly increased." (Central Document Research Laboratory, 2011, p.524) On the other hand, for necessity of implementing the intensive road, Deng Xiaoping pointed out in the review report of the CPC 14 draft on 23-24 July 1992, it is not a one to improve the mechanization by use of science and technology development.

In particular the application of high-technology achievements, and some cost out of the boundaries of the village, even larger than the district boundaries. Only by manual labor and family farm, there is not the collective of intensive development, and the realization of agricultural modernization is impossible. "After 100 years and 200 years, we eventually want to go this way." (Central Document Research Laboratory, 2011, pp.711-720) Of course, intensive issue, according to the actual circumstances, does not force the masses, but should always mention. It is necessary that taking the road of intensive under certain conditions.

2.2 The Stability of the Rural land Contract Relations and Market-Oriented Rural Reform Exploration

With the development of China's society, agricultural development has further recognition of the leadership of the party, Jiang, from the "*Comprehensive Rural Reform, Our Country Agriculture and Rural Work situation*", brought the four basic experience of rural reform, stressing that

First, it is necessary to mobilize the enthusiasm of agricultural production as the primary starting point for formulating rural policies. Second, there must be respect for farmers' initiative. Thirdly, we must boldly explore the effective realization form of public ownership in rural areas, and constantly improve the ownership structure in rural areas. Finally, we must adhere to the market orientation of rural reform. (Jiang, 2010, pp.351-352)

On one hand, it is the core and key that agricultural development must be based on the household contract management. This principle is decided by the regularity of agricultural production, which is determined by the relations of production and productivity of the relationship with the existence and implementation of objective reality. In addition, the household contract responsibility must be stable in land contractual relations. Land is the guarantee of peasants, because it is the farmer's survival and development, and thus, it is not be able to use administrative or other means of depriving farmers of their land use rights. "One is not to engage in private ownership of land, the other is not changing household contract management, which is the Agriculture of socialism with Chinese characteristics." (Jiang, 2010, pp.351-352)

On the other hand, continue to explore the development of market-oriented reforms when based on household contract management. With the establishment of the socialist market economy and development,

agricultural development must be adapted to the objective situation of agricultural exploration and reform of the economic system. Of course, in the exploratory stage, we are not hard and fast to implement, in conditions containing higher levels of intensive areas, development of various situations of moderate scale, but to promote the development of agriculture and increase farmers' income.

2.3 Construction of a New Agricultural Management System

Since the development of modern China's industrialization, agricultural problems has significantly existed, and farmers national leadership pay more attention to agriculture and rural issues, bringing the "San Nong" issues to a more important position of the national development, which can be seen in the party's first in consecutive years on the agricultural problems. In this context, a new round of reforms to seek new policy for agricultural development has become a new task. 17 plenary session highlighted the land transfer system, a new round of rural reform in China also started for the axis. Of course, in the process of rural reform, collective ownership of land did not change, emerging agricultural industrialization and agricultural cooperative system combines multiple forms of business.

Development mode of agricultural innovation has promoted suitable and diversified agricultural economy of modern economic change. According to 18 the third plenary session of the CPC—*Central Committee on several major issues of deepening reform decision* stressed the need to accelerate the construction of a new operating system, promoting family-run, collective management, cooperative management, business forms and other common development of agriculture innovation. Stabilize the rural land-contracted relationship premise empower farmers to contract land to possess, to use the income, land transfer and contractual management right mortgage, secured power, allowing the industrialization of agriculture (2013). This new type of agricultural operation system is adapted to the realities of China's agricultural development and put forward, is the embodiment of seeking truth from facts.

3. REFLECTION: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO REALISTIC LOGIC: CROSS THE RIVER BY FEELING THE STONES

Throughout the history of agricultural cooperation, at the same time undergoing a profound disaster, our current agriculture development model provides some worthwhile experiences and lessons learned that need to be alert.

3.1 Adjust the Relationship Between Moderate Ideology and Agricultural Development Preventing the Emergence of Polarize

From history and reality of angle view, we know, great leap forward, and commune of failed, then raised the cultural revolution of disaster, which caused one of disaster of reasons is ideology of excessive expansion, to appear widely political of phenomenon. Under this strictly of ideology control, which caused deviated from ideology and agricultural development, that mutual promoted mutual surging common towards non-reality of Communist target forward, this to national and national brings serious against. On the other hand, after opening up reform, with market of development, some people on Deng Xiaoping's of "black cat white cat on the" for errors of understanding and explained, made ideology of tendencies surging, serious effect people of values and Outlook on life with social stable brings adverse effect, so, we must be height attention, can't let ideology from one extreme to the other extreme, occurs consequences of marginalization.

Under the influence of such ideologies, some circumstantial, seize every opportunity to weaken and dissolve the socialist ideology. Among them, especially the land transfer system is introduced to say this is a sign of land privatization, radically confusing the essence of socialism and the basic principles. On these issues we have to clarify, we should unswervingly adhere to the correct orientation of the socialist, the leading role of ideology and keeping pace with the adjustment of the agricultural development policy.

3.2 Seek Truth From Facts, Make Agricultural Development Back to the "Cross the River by Feeling the Stones", Create New Forms of Agricultural Development

According to the law, we do everything from reality in the first place, following economic laws in the economic sphere, the agricultural development process. After New China established, China of Marxist in China of mainstream ideology status to establish, but this a period how constructive socialist pendulum has put forward, which is exploratory practice. Due to revolutionary period established up of ideology strong discourse, it forgot the socialist itself of further considerations, direct transfer to the purpose of the real. Difficulties and setbacks taught China a lesson in profound educational level, enlightening us that we must seek truth from facts.

So, after 1978 the agricultural cooperative has to make a choice after the change of frustration, broke years of sticking to the theory of barriers, started facing reality, exploration of agricultural development in line with the actual road. The significance of this change is to make agricultural development from the ideal return to rational reality, was absent of completely rigid regulation of the ideological shackles for agricultural development.

The twists and turns of the agricultural cooperative development to open a new mode of future agriculture and development of agricultural production must be based on national conditions, adhere to collect ownership and diversified development, make innovations at the right time, constant innovation and development.

3.3 Adjust Agricultural Policy to Arouse Enthusiasm in Agriculture and Increase Farmer's Income for the Consideration

Economic development is an important index for measuring the strength of a country's development, but economic development is inseparable from the broad participation of the people. From agricultural fields, agricultural development must be to farmers as the main body, increase farmers' income and improve farmers' living standards to achieve the overall objective of the well-off. Therefore, on the one hand, adjustment should bring the aim of increasing farmers' income. On the other hand, arouse farmers' enthusiasm for consideration. Looking at the history of the agricultural cooperative, we can mobilize farmers' enthusiasm for production agriculture adjustment and agriculture reform momentum and direction, which can mobilize farmers' enthusiasm for agricultural policy to be able

to get the people's support and guide the progress of agricultural development. Meanwhile, we see deep dynamic behind the farmers' enthusiasm and satisfaction of farmers' interests with the increase of income. Therefore, agricultural policies must arouse farmers' enthusiasm and increase farmers' incomes for the consideration.

REFERENCES

- Central Document Research Laboratory. (2010). *Jiang Zemin's thought of years series (1989-2008)* (pp.351-352). Beijing: Central Document Press.
- Central Document Research Laboratory. (2011). *Deng Xiaoping's thought of years series (1979-1997)* (p.524). Beijing: Central Document Press.
- Central Document Research Laboratory. (2011). *Deng Xiaoping's thought of years series (1979-1997)* (pp.711-720). Beijing: Central Document Press.
- Dengm, X. P. (1993). *Deng Xiaoping's selected works (Vol.3)* (p.116.). Beijing: People's Publishing House.
- The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Some Major Problems in Deepening Reform*. (2013). Beijing: People's Publishing House.